

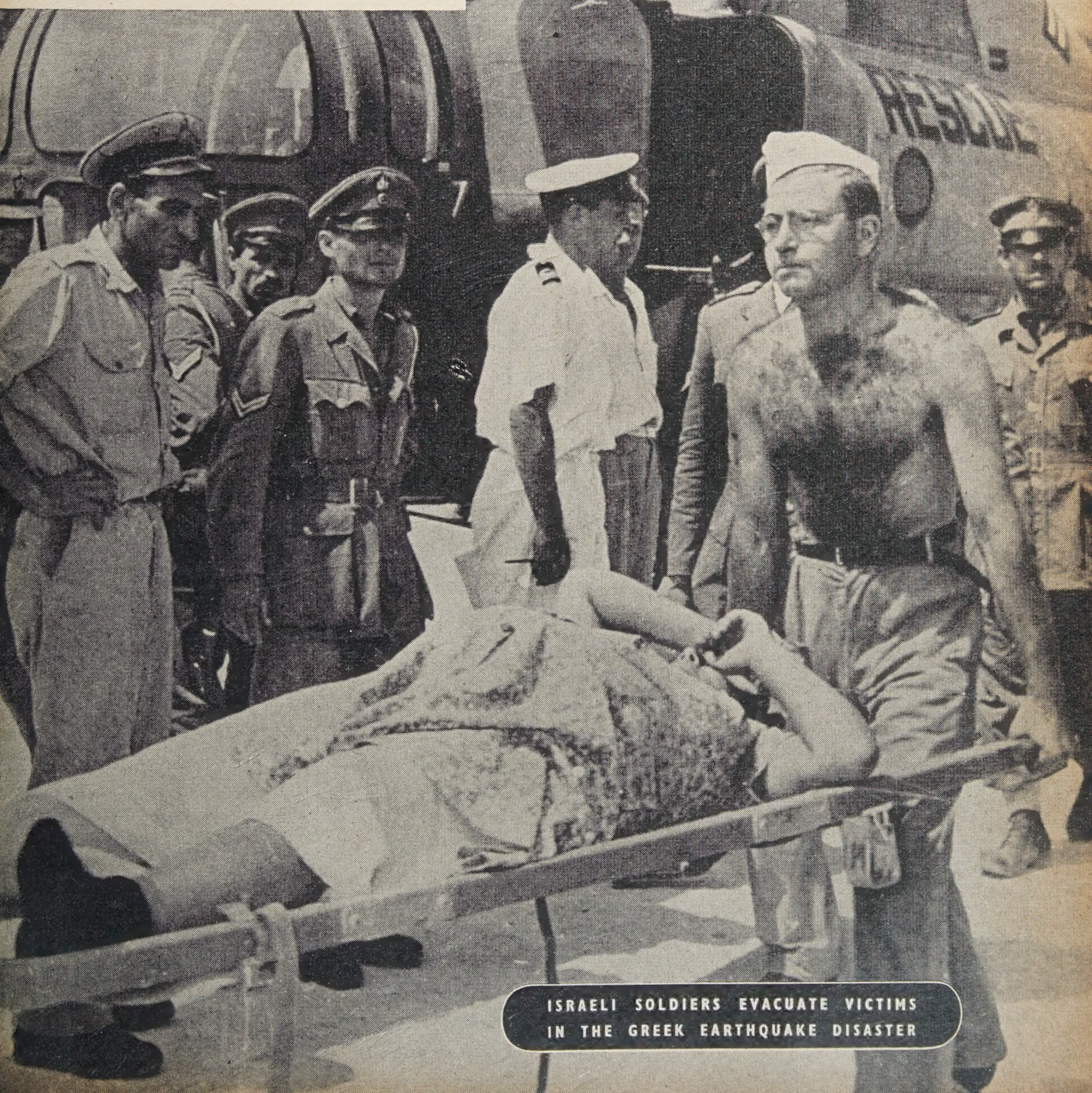
JEWISH OBSERVER

AND
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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ISRAELI SOLDIERS EVACUATE VICTIMS
IN THE GREEK EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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- Cover Picture shows Israeli soldiers evacuating casualties from the Greek earthquake island.

—Photo: International News

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THE WEEK

ISLAM IN CRISIS

From Teheran to Casablanca the Islamic world was rocking: civil war loomed in Persia, the Sultan of Morocco faced internal rebellion, the Egyptians discovered a Communist conspiracy, Shishekly survived a reported assassination and in Jordan the anti-British campaign gathered momentum.

¶ Israel appeared as stable as a rock in the centre of all; there were minor excitements about an indiscreet comment by the acting Minister of Defence, about relations with the Arab minority, and a teacup storm in the Coalition over Municipal Councils; but the Prime Minister continued undisturbed on his long vacation;

¶ in Morocco, a quarter million Jews watched uneasily as French colonial pressure produced a constitutional crisis, incipient rebellion, riots and a state bordering on civil war;

¶ the Arab League considered a proposal to meet in the old City of Jerusalem following a challenging session there of the Jordan Parliament; this called for the Arab reconquest of all Jerusalem and the expulsion of all British influence from the Hashemite Kingdom;

¶ Soviet propaganda was markedly stepped up throughout the region; a copy of Malenkov's speech was handed to each Arab State; radio attention was concentrated on Persia, Iraq and the Lebanon;

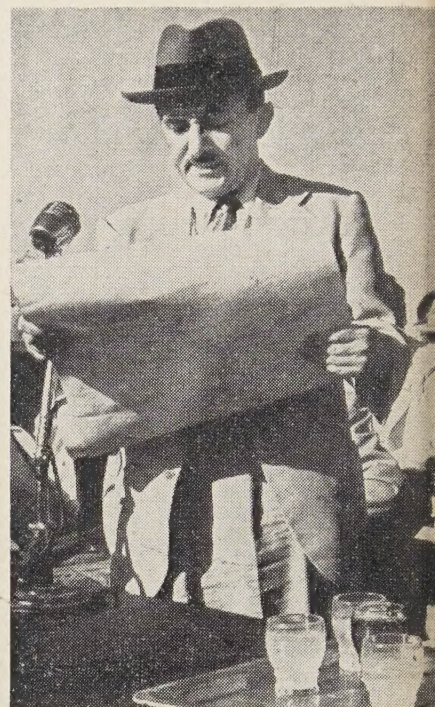
¶ the Egyptian Foreign Office issued an explanation to pacify Arab critics of Israel-Egyptian shipping "accord";

¶ in Egypt, the Moslem Brotherhood won a signal victory; its religious guidance was accepted by Neguib's Liberation Rally, which a special report describes as having been seriously infiltrated by the Brotherhood;

¶ a new Lebanese Government was formed with the moderate "westerner" Alfred Naccache as Foreign Minister;

¶ the first shipload of German Reparation goods arrived in Jaffa;

¶ it was announced in Cairo that new Egyptian Ambassadors to London and Paris would be appointed soon.



Calm in Israel—Acting Premier Sharett, site for Israel's School of Economics

PERSIA TODAY— WHOSE TURN NEXT?

Two years ago the assassination of the Persian Premier Ali Razman brought Mossadeq to power and started a chain reaction throughout the Middle East which led, four months later, to the assassination of King Abdullah, the Wafd's Canal Zone campaign against the British, and finally to the dethronement of Farouk.

Last weekend's first attempted royal coup against Mossadeq was the signal for another set of reactions throughout the Middle East, of which the flight of the Shah was only a beginning. To appreciate the possible further consequences it is necessary to look closer at the sequence of events which preceded the outbreak of civil war in Persia.

These were the significant dates:

July: U.S. stops Economic aid to Persia.

July 21: American official opinion greatly disturbed by a gigantic Tudeh (Communist) demonstration in Teheran in support of Mossadeq. U.S. source report that the Shah shared this U.S. disquiet.

July 28: Dulles expresses concern over tolerance shown by Persian Government towards extremists.

August 1: General Schwarzkopf, head of the U.S. Military Mission in Persia from 1945-1949, organiser of the Persian Landarmie arrives unannounced and is expected in Teheran and has a long audience with the Shah.

August 4: Persian radio broadcast excerpts from a clearly inspired article in Teheran daily. After referring to the orthodox character of the Schwarzkopf's visit to the Shah without calling on the Government, it asserts "that everyone says that if no plot was involved Schwarzkopf would never have come to Persia."

The paper then asks: "If tomorrow an accident should occur in Persia, would the people be wrong to say that it was a result of Schwarzkopf's visit." It calls on Mossadeq to be on his guard.

August 8: Moscow Radio in a Persian broadcast warns Mossadeq of the danger of "intensified Anglo-U.S. interference."

August 15: First attempted coup by General Zahedi; Shah flees to Baghdad.

August 18: The Communist Tudeh Party calls on Mossadeq to set up a "democratic republic" in Persia.

Aug. 18: U.S. Ambassador Loy Henderson hastens back to Teheran and has an interview with Mossadeq.

Aug. 19: The Shah, staying at a Rome hotel, tells reporters: "90 per cent. of the population is for me. Everyone who is not a Communist is favourable to my end. I knew it all the time. I left the country because I wanted to avoid bloodshed."

Aug. 19: *Pravda*, the Soviet Communist Party paper, blames "American monopolists" for the *coup d'etats* in Persia.

Aug. 19: Second anti-Mossadeq coup. Royalists seize Teheran Radio Station; fighting in the capital, Shah prepares to return home.

NEGUIB'S ALLIANCE

On Sunday morning President Neguib, wearing the traditional pilgrim's white garment, took off at dawn from Cairo airport aboard a military plane for his pilgrimage to Mecca. With him were Major Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance, and two other members of Egypt's Revolutionary Council. Islamic religious delegations carrying banners, many dignitaries and large crowds saw him off.

This was a footnote to an important political alliance which had been concluded earlier, reports Robert Gee, our special Middle East Correspondent.



Syria's Shishekly denies he's been assassinated.

Re-enter The "Brotherhood": I cannot recall a single instance when President Neguib's men took more pains to maintain in the unruly nation the flickering glow of optimism and discipline than they have been taking this month.

This is true both of the unofficial Anglo-Egyptian talks and of the internal position in general. The Egyptian colossus is proving increasingly difficult to manage. To make things easier, Egypt's leaders swallowed their pride and made a deal with a force seemingly spent and without any political weight—the Moslem Brotherhood.

Swelling the Ranks: For months the Egyptian leaders have been trying hard to swell the ranks of the Liberation Rally, a non-party civilian organisation sponsored by the present Government. But barely 150,000 members were enrolled out of a nation of over twenty millions.

Then, following a popular demand for training in the use of arms, Training Centres have been established throughout the country.

9,000 volunteers were expected to be

trained by the end of this summer. But, the flow of recruits has become a mere trickle whenever popular enthusiasm for a fight with the British is at an ebb. Besides, indiscriminate admission to these organisations led to the inevitable result: the bulk of the recruits at the Training Centres has been supplied by the "Turbans"—to use Neguib's pet phrase—the Moslem Brothers.

Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser had no desire to deny military training to the Brothers, whose militant qualities he well knows and respects. But, it is reported that he was far from happy to find his Liberation Rally was riddled with Moslem Brothers.

The Bargain: The significant fact of this latest development is that the Liberation Rally struck hands with the Moslem Brotherhood and took a short cut to national unity by accepting its religious guidance though not its political principles.

CUTS IN ISRAEL FOREIGN SERVICE

Drastic economies in Israel's overseas diplomatic services and Government offices is recommended in a 30-page report on the Foreign Service prepared for the Cabinet by the Government Secretary, Mr. Zeev Sharef. Some have already been carried out.

Cost of Diplomacy: The report was originally planned as an internal Government document but since certain extracts had reached the press, it was decided to release the full document to the public.

Among details revealed are:

¶ Cost of the diplomatic service to the Israel Treasury was \$3,340,400 in 1951-52, plus \$271,544 for military attaches and \$1,012,000 salaries and administrative expenses of purchase missions, Treasury representatives, etc.;

¶ Israel's fifteen economic missions abroad are: the Economic Advisory Mission in Washington and another in New York; the Finance Ministry Mission in New York; the General Purchase Mission in the U.S.; the Defence Ministry's Purchase Missions in New York, London, Paris, Rome; the Finance Ministry's Mission in Geneva; Tourist Offices in New York and Paris; the Philatelic services in New York; and the representatives of the Military Industry in New York and Europe.

It is proposed that the duties of these missions be handed over to the regular diplomatic and consular missions; also, that manpower be saved by combining wherever possible such diplomatic posts as first secretary and counsellor, abolishing such secondary posts as vice-consul, and reducing the number of technicians and administrative personnel.

Ambassadors' Salaries: Highest salary \$1,285 a month, (including allowances and personal expenses) is received by the Ambassador to the U.S. Next are the Minister to Brazil, \$1,252; the Minister to Washington and the Ambassador to Paris, \$1,159 each; the Minister to Argentina, \$1,179; Consul-General in New York, \$1,106; Minister to Moscow, \$1,092.

The report points out that whereas higher-ranking diplomats generally receive lower salaries than the world average, junior diplomats are paid much more because of the small difference between the Israeli grades.

Salary cuts, some of which have already been implemented, range therefore from five per cent. for higher ranks up to 20 per cent. for junior ranks.

Also proposed is an increase of overseas diplomatic working hours and a reduction of holidays to conform to the conditions of civil servants employed in Israel.

ARAB MINORITY THE CAULDRON SIMMERS

The delicate and difficult problem of the 170,000 Arab minority in Israel has again been brought to the forefront in the past two weeks by the Tira incident and its unfortunate repercussions on the one hand, and certain declarations by Israel-Arab leaders on the other, writes our *Jerusalem Correspondent*, David Kimche.

Loyalty in Doubt: The problem is an extremely complicated one; considerations of security, made necessary by the fact that the large majority of Israel Arabs live in border areas, have modified the democratic notion of equality of citizenship, and have caused certain restrictions to be placed on the Arab community, such as curtailment of free movement and military governorship.

The loyalty of the Arab minority to Israel has been brought to doubt in recent months by a number of attacks on Jewish villages and transport which were believed to have been perpetrated by Arabs living inside the country—either by local citizens or by infiltrators hiding in Arab villages.

Lavon's "Howler": The incident at Tira, where, according to an Army spokesman, a lowflying Army plane was fired at while over the village, gave rise to a sharp reprisal in the form of curfew and searches and provoked the most outspoken statement yet made by a Government Minister, Pinhas Lavon, Acting-Minister of Defence.

While the security question involved is an exceedingly grave one, it is highly doubtful whether the problem can be



Seif Eddine, Arab M.P. for Nazareth.

assisted by such a statement which, in parts, bore an unfortunate resemblance to declarations made in the past by British Mandatory officials in Palestine.

Even the *Jerusalem Post*, a paper usually loth to criticize Government declarations, was impelled to comment on Mr. Lavon's "singularly unfortunate remark."

"Strong-Arm" or Reform? A strong-arm policy, carried out at a time when the declared policy of the Government is the gradual relaxation of the restrictions on the Arab minority, will not serve to increase the loyalty of the Arabs to the State, or to weaken their ties with their kinsmen across the border, a fact which several daily papers pointed out.

Relaxation of military rule, speedy municipal elections in such centres as Nazareth, increased co-opting of Arabs in the Civil Service, and amendment of the Abandoned Property law, all reforms which would not necessarily endanger security, are now being advocated by the

Minister of the Interior, Mr. I. Rokach (in the opinion of many Mapai members in order to hitch the Arab electorate onto the General Zionist bandwagon).

"As far as I am concerned," Mr. Rokach stated in the Knesset in answer to a question, "I would abolish military rule at a moment's notice and replace it with a civilian administration, but the decision rests with the Government." He announced that Municipal elections in Nazareth would be held next March.

Archbishop Rallies Arabs: Meanwhile at a large religious gathering in the picturesque Arab village of Araba, in the hills to the north of Nazareth, the Greek Catholic Archbishop Georges Hakim called upon Arabs in Israel to unite.

An "Arab Nationalist Party," whose specific function would be to fight for the rights of the community, would shortly be founded, and would be led by the Greek Catholics (the strongest Christian community in Israel, whose leaders are Arabs) in conjunction with a number of Moslem notables, he said.

Earlier Archbishop Hakim said that he did not believe the Arab refugees now wished to return to Israel, as their condition in the Arab States was satisfactory. He also said he supported the idea of the wholesale emigration of Arabs from Israel, if no improvements in their condition were made.

Request for Emigration: His suggestion of mass emigration as a possible solution coincided with similar statements made recently by Arab leaders in Israel, notably Sheikh Taher el Tabari, Kadi of Nazareth, and by the Haili lawyer, Mr. S. Koussa.

Commenting on the plans to form an Arab Nationalist Party, the independent *Ha'aretz* declares that had the Government agreed to amend its legislation concerning the property of absentees and ease the regulations of the military government, Archbishop Hakim would not have found such a strong echo in his call.

Policy Should be Amended: Two basic assumptions are confirmed by these plans for the new party, the paper said; first, that the majority of the Arab population is not attracted by the slogan "exchange of population" which involved the leaving the country; and secondly, that it feels secure enough in its position to raise the flag of national consolidation.

If the Government should amend its policy there are grounds for belief that the new leaders of the Israel Arabs will be prepared to influence their followers to compromise with, and be faithful to the Government, said *Ha'aretz*.

COMPROMISE ON EDUCATION

From Our Knesset Correspondent

Jerusalem :

Citizens of Israel still find it somewhat difficult to accustom themselves to the dry atmosphere of parliamentary debates. Thus, for example, one of two newspapers commented on the fact that 55 members of the Knesset voted in the final reading of the State Education Bill, which passed through the Knesset last week. One can understand their attitude for this is one of the most radical measures affecting the social structure of the country.

Fanaticism in Education: From the very first days of modern Jewish life in Israel, educational trends have been acted as a natural part of the political landscape. Religious groups were anxious that the Jewish child should not fall in with a too-modern conception of Jewish nationality and that the traditional view should not be obscured; on the other hand the modern agricultural pioneers, infused with equalitarian ideas and with a burning desire to create a Jewish working-class, defended their educational trend with vehemence and fanaticism.

A ten-hour debate in the Knesset, and this has come to an end. Shoshanah Persitz, the matriarchal chairman of the Education Committee, who piloted the Bill in its second reading, was both audacious and moved for she has fought a battle from the very first day of her appearance in the Knesset.

The Minister of Education, Professor Gur, also participated in the discussion almost every clause, thereby confirming that the credit for this revolutionary move does not belong only to Shoshanah Persitz's party. The Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, is no less behind this radical move, and it was he that carried his party, Mapai, in which there were many who feared for the fate of the Labour and schools.

Religious "Rear-Guard" Action: For the State of Israel, a gallant rear-guard action was fought by the new member, Zalman Ben-Yakov, a bearded scholar and incidentally a fine orator. It was a strange alliance—the Mapam members, Mr. A. Berman and Mr. E. E. E., also attacking the Bill, from different angles but with the same end in view. The Bill itself is a fine compromise. It establishes once and for all the constitution of State Education and of State Curriculum. At the same time, those who wish to give their children a specific edu-

cation of a definite kind, will be permitted to do so provided the minimum which the State demands is observed in the schools.

When it is recalled that in other countries—in France, in England and in America—the fight on this question went on for nearly a century and has not yet been satisfactorily resolved, it is a tribute to the Jewish capacity for compromise which is so often questioned in the rest of the world.



Mrs. Shoshanah Persitz—"matriarchal" Knesset committee chairman.

Tax-Collecting: The Knesset had two other main tasks this week. One was to take the first reading of the Income Tax Bill, and the second to begin the final reading of the Budget, which this year on its expenditure side has been extended right over to the end of the session.

The Income Tax Bill introduced by Mr. Levi Eshkol, makes a radical change in the method of collecting tax, which has gone through a series of alterations since income tax was first introduced into the country. The Minister of Finance has had a difficult task in the changing economic situation, with the shifting of population and economic strata, and the additional problem of educating Oriental populations to the payment of this complicated modern tax.

The debate was largely centred around a matter of principle, raised by Mr. Harari—who asked why self-employed persons had to be taxed higher in proportion than those who were ordinary employees. Mr. Harari, a die-hard liberal, rejected the theory presented by the Finance Minister that one could not treat the self-employed person in the same way because of the difficulty of collecting tax from him.

With righteous indignation, Mr. Harari asked: "Am I then to understand that

the Government lays down as a principle that every self-employed person may swindle the tax authorities, and will they not legislate for the honest man?"

Another Left-Right Alliance: This clash between principle and practice was a very interesting one and one could only pay tribute to the sincerity of both sides in resolving this difficult question.

Once more the Knesset had a strange alliance, the right and the left fighting a Bill for different reasons; but in the present stable condition of the Knesset, the coalition between the General Zionists and Mapai is irresistible and one can see in every Bill (the Tax Bill was a good example) that the friction between the moderate right and the moderate left had been fought out in the meetings of the coalition before ever the Bill was drafted.

The Knesset is sitting an extra day this week, and has begun the lengthy debate on the expenditure estimates. Some hundreds of amendments have been submitted, but the parties have generally agreed between themselves to limit the time which would normally be due to them, for the Knesset is getting restless. The summer recess is on the horizon, and the extreme Opposition members, many of whom have made commitments for travelling abroad on various political missions, will more easily compromise on time than would have been the case in mid-session.

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THROUGH SOVIET EYES

MALENKOV VIEWS THE MIDDLE EAST

After months of comparative silence, Soviet publicists have again in the past two weeks paid exceptional attention to the Middle East. A series of commentaries and Arabic broadcasts have dealt with

- ¶ the Iraq Petroleum Company;
- ¶ the "Anglo-American" role in the Lebanese elections;
- ¶ and on the mounting Western "interference" in Persia.

IRAQ

OIL "EMBEZZLED"

A commentary in Arabic on "The Iraqi oilworkers' arduous toil" began with a reference to the attitude adopted by the Soviet Union at the U.N. Economic and Social Council's recent debates on Under-Developed Countries. The Soviet delegate had pointed out that foreign capitalists invested their capital in the under-developed countries "with the object of making the maximum profit at the expense of those countries," and this, said the commentator, had proved to be the case in Iraq, where the foreign monopolists had "seized the country's rich oil resources."

As the *Manchester Guardian* had "frankly" pointed out, Iraq's entire oil wealth was controlled by the Iraq Petroleum Company and two associated companies. Since the nationalisation of oil in Persia this company had greatly increased its output in an attempt by the British monopolists to compensate for their Persian losses.

Exorbitant profits were being "embezzled" by keeping production costs down and, according to preliminary statistics published by *Al-Ahali*, the British had secured a total oil revenue of £141,000,000 while paying "trifling wages" to the Arab workers. "A ton of oil costs the British monopolists only 150 cents but they sell it on the world market for 13 dollars."

The Iraqi workers, said the commentator, "continue to struggle against the injustice and tyranny of the foreign monopolists, for the abolition of unjust treaties and for the nationalisation of the oil industry."

LEBANON

ANGLO-U.S. CONFLICT

In Moscow's first commentary on the results of the Lebanese parliamentary



"Pro-American" Saib Salem of Lebanon.

elections the situation was explained by Losev to home service listeners in terms of the Anglo-U.S. conflict.

This conflict, said Losev, stemmed from the Lebanon's strategic position, and it had led to an "extremely tense" internal situation reflecting "the imperialist Powers' fight for supremacy." At the end of last year the "pro-American group" then in power had been headed by Al-Khoury, "known for his close political and business relations with American circles."

According to *Al-Bairaq*, Al-Khoury not only held big investments in American banks but he also owned a large



Communist demonstrators throng Teheran streets.

estate in California and had shares in General Motors. Of the 77 Deputies 57 were at that period of a pro-American persuasion.

"British" Opposition: Taking "energetic measures" the British had set about organising an Opposition group headed by the former Lebanese Ambassador to Britain, Camille Chamoun. Losev continued. It included a mere 19 Deputies but it made good use of "the discontent of the masses." For nearly 10 years Al-Khoury had held power but the country's economy had been ruined, agrarian problems remained unsolved and the enormous private estates remained intact.

Al-Khoury had "opened the doors wide to the U.S. monopolies," American goods and capital had "drowned" local industry, unemployment had mounted and now exceeded 63,000, "a lot for such a small country." In 1951 Al-Khoury had "forced on the country an enslaving Point Four aid agreement which, as is known, is a means employed by American capital to enslave backward and dependent countries," and he had also attempted to involve the Lebanon in "the military bloc which the imperialists are trying to form in the Near and Middle East."

"Pro-British" Win: The widespread discontent caused by these policies had come to a head in the autumn of 1952 with the formation of a popular front including all progressive organisations, the National Congress, and several bourgeois Opposition parties. A general strike called by the popular front on September 15 had spread to all the large towns and on September 18, "under pressure from the popular movement," Al-Khoury had been forced to resign.

Camille Chamoun had been elected to the Presidency and Shihab appointed Prime Minister, and the local Press had acknowledged that power had "passed to the pro-British group." One of the steps taken by Chamoun "to build up his position, undermine his rivals and weaken the pro-American group in Parliament" had been the introduction of a new electoral law reducing the number of Deputies from 77 to 44.

The new Government, however, had failed to fulfil its promises despite the fact that it had been brought to power by the popular movement. Losev continued. Moreover, "a split occurred in the ranks of the pro-British group" and on April 28 the pro-American group had brought about the resignation of Shihab

and the establishment of a new Government under Saib Salem.

American "Counter-Attack": American interference alone, according to the Lebanese Press, had secured Salem's state of confidence and with this accomplished the pro-American majority had begun "to prepare for the final blow." To intercept this step President Chamoun dissolved Parliament on July 1 and announced new elections in three stages which ended on July 26.

Judging by the preliminary results, these elections failed to bring victory either to the pro-British or to the pro-American group, neither of which gained decisive majority. The result is a parliamentary deadlock threatening a further sharpening of Anglo-American contradictions.

PERSIA

ANGLO-U.S. "INTERFERENCE"

A Moscow commentary broadcast in Persian drew on the foreign and Persian press for reports of "intensified Anglo-U.S. interference in Persia's domestic affairs." The foreign press, it was stated, links this with Persia's political situation and particularly with the referendum. "The U.S. monopolists were using 'the vast network of agents set up under the guise of rendering so-called aid' while U.S. military advisers and British agents also displayed great activity lately.

"Persian newspapers," the commentary continued, "link Gen. Schwarzkopf's recent visit to Persia with the intensification of Anglo-U.S. pressure." *Bakhtar-i-Muruz* states: "There is no doubt that Gen. Schwarzkopf was not making an ordinary sight-seeing tour. Persians believe that his motives were political and that his mission had the support both of the Americans and the British." The paper had demanded an inquiry into "his warranted activities."

According to the foreign press, U.S. military advisers were "interfering in Persia's internal affairs with the utmost impunity." *Tribune des Nations* had received information from "the representative of one of the West European countries in Teheran" to the effect that the aid of the U.S. military advisers was "aiming to persuade Persian army representatives to embark on a struggle against the Persian Government." The Persian press was calling attention to the increase in Anglo-U.S. interference and *Ru-yi-Sevom* had stated that the Persian people had reason to believe that the U.S. President was personally responsible.

ACCORD WITH ISRAEL

EGYPT EXPLAINS

The recent agreement between Egypt and Israel on refuge granted to their respective ships in distress was a subject of considerable comment in the Arab press in the Lebanon and Syria and brought an official Egyptian explanation to dispel any doubt as to its real meaning, the Arab News Agency reports from Cairo.

On July 31, the Egyptian Embassy in Beirut said that some Lebanese papers had misinterpreted the agreement which was within the framework of the Joint Armistice Commission Agreements; both the Lebanon and Syria had concluded similar agreements with Israel.

Trench frontier: Two days later, the Egyptian Embassy in Damascus issued a more comprehensive statement. Speaking of the redelineation of the Gaza-Israeli frontier, the communique said that the frontier was only a trench, not easily identified and often obliterated by sand. It was decided, in order to end confusion, to place white barrels along the trench.

Of the Egyptian-Israeli accord, the communique said that it was not a "treaty" or an "agreement" but simply an addendum to the Rhodes agreement concluded by the Arab states and Israel.

The communique further stressed that Egypt is united with the Arab states and warned that no attention should be paid to rumours spread by people with evil intentions.

Salem: "No aggression: Meanwhile, Major Salah Salem, Egypt's Minister of National Guidance, commented, in a press conference on July 31, on this criticism. He said that this agreement in no way constituted a change in Egypt's attitude towards Israel. It was simply a supplement to the Rhodes Agreement.

"On several occasions there has been an exchange of deserters between Israel and the Arab countries, and nobody has called such action a breach of Arab policy regarding Israel."

"We have no intention of making any aggression on Israel as long as Israel observes the truce," Major Salem reaffirmed.

First Reviews of

JON KIMCHE'S

Seven Fallen Pillars

In this revised edition Mr. Kimche brings the story of the Middle East up to January 1953. "It is told in the graphic style combined with acute analysis that we have learnt to expect from his pen . . . This vigorous and stimulating book adds greatly to our understanding of the background problems of the Arab States and Israel."—JEWISH CHRONICLE

"'Decline and Fall of the British Empire in the Middle East' might serve as a sub-title. The book remains highly controversial—and extremely vividly written . . . Events in the last two years . . . have proved him notably right and many of his most distinguished critics notably wrong."—CHURCH TIMES

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COMMENT

WHAT IS THE ARAB NEWS AGENCY?

The speeches which were made in the Jordan Parliament when it met in the Old City of Jerusalem on August 6—within earshot of the Israel Knesset—ought not to be underrated either in Whitehall or Washington. They are fully reported on pages 11 and 12 of this issue.

It was a solemn session of the Jordan deputies; the speeches were made in the presence of their King; and the proceedings were broadcast to every town and village in the Hashemite Kingdom—on both sides of the Jordan. What did they say to their people?

- ¶ Arab Jerusalem is the springboard for the Arab reconquest of Palestine;
- ¶ Jerusalem will never be anything but Arab;
- ¶ the Jordan Army must be “liberated” from British control;
- ¶ all British influence in Jordan must be liquidated.

The Premier, Dr. Fawzi el-Mulki, a known moderate, friend of Britain and close collaborator of the late King Abdullah, understood the mood of his Parliament; he acquiesced and approved of the “valuable” bellicose speeches which were directed, if anything, more against the British than against Israel.



Whitehall may consider this as little more than hot air, as unworthy of serious notice, as not warranting any reconsideration of the British Treasury's substantial contribution of some £9 million towards the upkeep of Jordan's armed forces. But can such a frank display of warlike intention pass without a word of comment from Jordan's powerful ally? Will that not create the false impression in the Arab world, that the British have no objection if Jordan proceeds on its declared course?

It was this same impression which the Arabs gained from British reluctance to declare themselves five years ago, and which encouraged the Arab leaders to launch the Palestine War. Surely in this new tension over Jerusalem, it is necessary that all responsible parties concerned should avoid everything that might lead to misunderstanding or encouragement of violence.

This special session of the Jordan Parliament was hardly conducive to this end. The same has to be said of the recent incidents in the Arab village of Tira in Israel which was placed under curfew by the Israel Army two weeks ago. The comments in the London *Times* and also in the *Jerusalem Post* reflected the growing uneasiness in Israel which the problem of the Arab minority is producing. The Arabs are still by and

large second-class citizens and they consider themselves as such, as the letter from Mr. Koussa (on p. 16) shows only too clearly. It is one of Israel's most difficult problems.



But there is yet another aspect that requires consideration. Biased reporting and the distribution of tendentious news in this situation can do immeasurable harm to Israeli and Arab alike. It is natural that Governments, extremists, and official agencies should indulge in political warfare, and one discounts their utterances accordingly. But the international news agencies have a special duty in this field, and it is to their credit that they have carried out their task with a full sense of responsibility.

But there is one exception: the *Arab News Agency*. We print a characteristic report on another page. Now, if this were the genuine voice of the Egyptian, or the Syrian or the Jordanian Government, no one would mind. They are entitled to broadcast anti-Israel views and propaganda. But the *Arab News Agency* sports no Arabs. In fact, its history is somewhat intriguing.

It was founded during the last war under official aegis as an instrument of official British political warfare in the Middle East. As such it operated for the Ministry of Economic Warfare with Edward Hulton, Maxwell Raison and Reginald Dawe as Directors.

This official relationship was changed in 1948. Hulton and Raison resigned and four new directors took over. The Hon. Alan Victor Hare—an author, Tom Clarke—the well-known journalist who was associated with Northcliffe, Maurice V. Macmillan—the publisher, and Wilfrid John Barnes—an author.

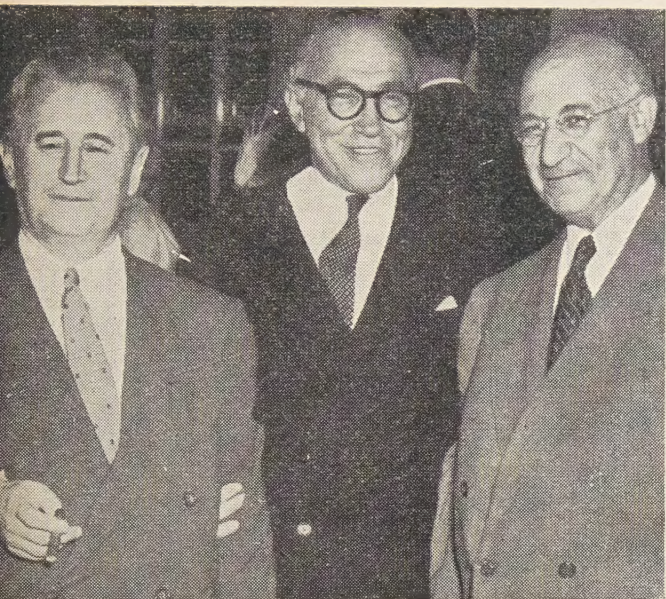
At the end of last year a subsidiary company, “Arab News Agency (Cairo) Ltd.,” was founded with a capital of £5,000. Its directors were Tom Clarke and Lord Hillingdon as chief shareholder; he is closely associated with the Glyn, Mills Banking House. Early this year Mr. M. V. Macmillan also joined the Board; but no Arab!



All these are men of repute and integrity. But by what stretch of imagination can they be described as an “Arab News Agency,” and to what good purpose are they conducting their Agency in daily political warfare against Israel, denigrating its people, spreading suspicion and uneasiness throughout the Middle East?

The Arab peoples surely are adult, competent and honest enough to conduct their own case and fight their own battles. The difficulties in the Middle East are surely sufficient, the irresponsible elements numerous enough, without the additional complications of an “Arab News Agency” (without Arabs) adding constant fuel to the embers that might otherwise die out peacefully.

IN THE NEWS



★

*World Jewish
Congress meets
American Jewish
Committee—(l. to r.)
Goldmann, Haevely,
Blaustein.*

★

production with the painful avoidance of the subject of profits, will do more harm than the frank presentation of all the facts: profits, royalties, and distribution, That is what the Arabs want to see, not pretty picture propaganda.

PERSIAN NAZI PLOTTER

I cannot say that I was distressed by the failure of General Zahedi's *coup* in Teheran. Somehow, the General is not my ideal of a democratic alternative to Mossadeq. His war record has prejudiced me rather strongly.

Zahedi was in command of the Persian forces in the Isfahan area. He was known to be one of the worst grain hoarders in the country, and he was the liaison between the Nazi spies in Southern Persia and the German High Command in the Caucasus.

MACLEAN'S HAUL

British intelligence reports showed further that Zahedi was planning an anti-allied uprising in Persia which would coincide with a German airborne landing. It was decided that Fitzroy Maclean and the S.A.S. should kidnap the General and keep him safely in Palestine.

In his "Eastern Approaches," Maclean tells the story of his search of Zahedi's



Iraqi King opens £41 million oil pipeline.

GOLDMANN FURORE

It is a Foreign Office iron rule never officially to comment on anything on the basis of press reports alone. A virulent outcry against Goldmann was started by official spokesmen for the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Workmen's Circle, the Jewish Labour Committee and the American Council of Judaism, on the strength of a badly garbled summary of Goldmann's opening speech which appeared in the *New York Times*.

Not one of these responsible bodies sought to obtain the actual text of the speech, before commenting on it.

CHOICE SELECTION

The comments were choice. Goldmann's speech was "an act of desperation"; "a false doctrine" rejected by all American Jews (Blaustein); "bound to hurt Jews in all free countries" (Workmen's Circle); "was particularly unfortunate" (Jewish Labour Committee). It showed that "American Zionists could not be trusted" (Jewish News Letter).

All this is rather strong meat when all Goldmann said was that "historically" Israel will require a further phase of Jewish immigration once the present period of consolidation is completed. Listening to Goldmann, it seemed an innocuous platitude. By the time it had crossed the Atlantic it "had confirmed the worst fears of the Arabs . . . it means a revival of the extreme claims of the Israelis." May I commend the F.O.

rule to the American Jewish leaders who rush into print with more alacrity than discretion.

POOR OIL PROPAGANDA

I received last week-end a most elaborate and impressive account of *Iraq Oil in 1952*. A note with the booklet informed me that it was also produced in Arabic and had received wide circulation.

My first impression was however created by the presentation—colourful, fascinating and—expense no matter: linen covers, multi-coloured pictures and graphs and a map with a special contraption. Only after playing with this, did I turn to the matter.

I discovered that a new pipe line of 555 miles had taken 17 months to build and had cost £41 million and involved excavating three million tons of earth; that over 8,000 men working on the pipe line in the desert, consumed in one month 42 tons of bread, 27 tons of meat, 16 tons of rice and 190,000 eggs—and a good deal more on the work of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

UNMENTIONABLE SUBJECT

Only one subject is avoided like the pest: the cost of oil and the profits of the I.P.C. I say this in no uncharitable way for I believe the oil companies make a grave mistake in slurring over this topic as if it were a "feelthy" word. The Arabs know all about it; just look at the Moscow broadcast quoted on page 6.

This type of publication, the lavish

headquarters after the General had been despatched to Palestine. Apart from correspondence with the Nazi agents, he found, "a collection of automatic weapons of German manufacture, a good deal of silk underwear, some opium, and an illustrated register of the prostitutes of Isfahan." Hardly a fair match for the determined Mossadeq!

HALLE IN LEEDS

A friendship between Sir John Barbiroli and Mr. Raymond Ellis going back some forty years lies behind the conductor's promise to conduct the Hallé Orchestra on September 16 in Leeds Town Hall in aid of the Jewish Child's Day Fund.

Sir John and Mr. Ellis first met at the Royal Academy of Music when the eleven-year-old future conductor used to address the twenty-two-year-old baritone as "sir." They met again when both worked with the British National Opera Company.

Later Mr. Ellis left music for a business career. But as concert organiser to the Leeds Committee of the Child's Day Fund he was able to call on the services of his old friend.

One of the highlights of the concert,

at which it is hoped to raise £2,000, will be the playing of a Mozart piano concerto by the Leeds prodigy, ten-year-old Allan Schiller.

Concert patrons include the Earl and Countess of Harewood, the Lord Mayor and Mayoress of both Leeds and Manchester, and Lady Morris of Kenwood.

Hamazkir writes:

MY FIRST CONGRESS

It is just fifty years since I attended my first Zionist Congress. It was the Sixth Congress, in 1903, held in Basle, and was memorable for two reasons. It was the last Congress at which Herzl appeared, and it was dominated throughout by the bitter controversy about the East African scheme. Only those whose memories go back to those early days are able to appreciate fully the success of the Zionist movement in converting what was generally regarded as a nebulous and fantastic ideal into a well-established political reality. The character and composition of a Congress in those days were, of course, utterly different from what they are at the present time. About a third of the delegates came from Russia (which then included Poland), while

those from Palestine were so few that they were hardly noticed. Many speeches were delivered in Russian, other speeches and all resolutions had to be translated into that language, while Hebrew was spoken but rarely by any of the delegates.

I had already been introduced to Herzl a few years earlier at a Zionist reception in London. At Basle I again came into brief personal contact with him, as I was a member of a journalists' deputation that went to him to complain of the inconvenient arrangements made for the press. He

promised an improvement and mollified us by agreeing to be photographed together with us. After Herzl the most important figure at the Congress was Max Nordau, whose masterly survey of the Jewish position in the world, delivered from a mere scrap of paper in the hollow of his hand, was an oratorical feat that lingered long in one's memory.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

Some interesting glimpses of Jewish life in Germany can always be found in the *Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland*, which regularly has a page of brief news items from various cities. To me perhaps the most striking feature consists of the birthday greetings offered to individual members of the communities, because they provide evidence of the advanced age that so many of them have reached despite the sufferings and privations that probably most of them suffered both before and during the last war.

In the latest issue of the paper I find that in Berlin fourteen Jews have just celebrated either their 70th or a later birthday. They include four who have turned 75, two who are 80, another two 85, and one 90. In Frankfurt there are also fourteen who are now above 70. They include eight who are over 75, five who are 80 or more, and one who is 85. In Cologne there are thirteen who are 70 or more, seven of them are 75 or more, three are 80 or more, and one is 90.

ZIONISTS IN RUMANIA

It was with much regret that I heard that several prominent Zionists in Rumania have been sentenced by a court in Bucharest to long terms of imprisonment, and my regret is all the keener because two of them are very well known to me personally. They rendered me valuable co-operation when I visited Rumania between the wars, but I should do them no good service by mentioning their names. The branding of Zionism as a crime is all the more astonishing after the "new line" that seemed to have emerged behind the "Iron Curtain" since the death of Stalin, and it stands in ironic contrast to the international "Cultural Festival" that has been taking place in Bucharest. When I met the Chief Rabbi of Rumania in Montreux a few years ago, he assured me that the Zionists in that country had complete liberty of action. It is doubtful now whether he has even the liberty to go out of the country again.



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JORDAN PARLIAMENT

JERUSALEM SESSION

BELICIOUS SPEECHES

The Jordanian Chamber of Deputies held its first meeting in the Old City of Jerusalem on August 6th and the proceedings were broadcast live over the Jordanian radio. King Hussein was present during part of the meeting which was mainly occupied with the speeches of West Bank Deputies. All of them stressed the importance of reviving and strengthening Arab Jerusalem and many of them linked with it the problem of Palestine in general. The following are verbatim extracts from the speeches:

Abdullah al-Nawas (Jerusalem): Jerusalem, which carried the call for the Arab nation and the Arab homeland, is another Arab capital. It looks to you with a beating heart, and it looks to the Arab nation . . . it asks you all to go further than giving moral support: take action to support it economically so that it may regain its health and strength! Let it become a starting point for the recovery of our usurped land and coast, and let it play its part again in achieving the freedom and unity of the Arab nation.

Jerusalem, which will never be anything but Arab, as Rome with its holy places belongs to the Italians, wants on this blessed day to urge the rulers in this country and in the Arab States to hasten to thwart the plots which are being planned around it by imperialism, whether Anglo-American or international. These plots are complementary to the conspiracy which robbed us of our dear Palestine. Jerusalem wants a practical programme to be adopted by all the Arab States and to be placed before anything else, with a view to rescuing Palestine as a guarantee for the Arabism of Jerusalem."

Ahmed al-Tarawina (Karak): "All Arabs regard the Palestine question, and particularly the Jerusalem question, as their chief concern. The present Government has mentioned in its statement that it has taken the initiative regarding the Palestine question. We wish to learn what practical steps have been taken in connection with the Government's initiative.

Christian Arab leader of the *Al Ba'th* strongly anti-British group.



King Hussein opens Jordan Parliament.

"The U.N. has resolved to internationalise Jerusalem. The Arabs have differed, in that some of them accepted the internationalisation and others rejected it. However, all the Arabs agree that Jerusalem should remain an indivisible unit, be it international or Arab. The Arabs and the Moslems throughout the world will not concede even an inch of this dear homeland and this Holy City in particular.

"As for the economic problem, we should make Jerusalem strong. Every Arab and Moslem should participate in this effort and not leave Jordan alone to do it." Ahmed al-Tarawina then went on to propose that two committees should be formed, one to tour the Moslem East and the other the Christian West, on a mission of propaganda and raising funds."

Hazza al-Majali (Karak): "In meeting here we wish to declare to the whole world that we adhere to our full rights to Arab Palestine which is occupied by the enemy. This question shall remain alive and shall serve as a strong impetus to drive us to unify our ranks and direct the struggle in the right direction so as to recover the usurped homeland and avenge our hurt dignity . . .

†Abdullah al-Rimawi (Ramallah): "You are aware of the fact that Israel has taken certain steps, of which one is the transfer of its Foreign Ministry to the occupied part of the Holy City. It is also known that Israel thereby aims at securing international recognition of the *fait accompli*. It must be made clear that our meeting in this city may be misinterpreted if we do not clarify this point and state that we do not meet here as an expression of our consent to this *fait accompli*. "Therefore, I call on the Chamber before closing this meeting to adopt the following resolution:

"The Jordanian Chamber of Deputies, meeting in the Holy City, and which insists on its Arabic character as it insists on the Arab character of the whole of Palestine, states that all international authority should consider this meeting as an expression of its non-acceptance of the *fait accompli* in the city of Jerusalem."

"Before ending my speech I am encouraged to say—particularly in view

†Leader of the *al Ba'th* anti-British group, exiled by late King Abdullah after declaring: "I see heads in Amman that need cutting."

of the presence of King Hussein who said on Army Day: 'I want this army to be an Arab army corps!—that achieving Arabism in the army is the only way of being able to defend every inch of this holy land. The achievement of Arabism in the army and the liberation of the army from British influence, represented in its command and officers, is a matter which we should be bold enough to countenance.' (An account of this speech in Cairo radio's Hebrew service said that this proposal to remove British officers from the Arab Legion was met with enthusiastic applause.)

Wahid al-Uran (Al-Qasila): "Our task is grave and duty drives us to work for the supreme objective, namely, the preservation of the sanctity of this city and its Arabism. We should even go further toward the liberation of this homeland from the hands of the oppressors and their proteges, the imperialists."

Said al-Azzi (Hebron): "The imperialists have put an end to an entire country, scattered nearly a million persons—killed, interned and homeless. They have built the Jewish State over the ruins as a centre of enslavement. They further provided this State with money and thus created for us a painful *fait accompli*. Sacred duty compels us to decide that our foremost enemy who has caused us this catastrophe is imperialism. I am surprised at a nation which knows its enemy and does not resist it and repulse its evils and conspiracies."

"It is true that the Arab struggle against imperialism has not subsided during recent years, but it is far from becoming a proper struggle. Combating imperialism will be of no avail if it is not on a collective basis. No foreign country should have any authority or influence in managing our affairs."

Abd al-Qadir al-Salih (Nablus): "For nearly 30 years we have been holding meetings, writing articles, threatening enemies, and adopting resolutions, but it is to be regretted that all these were much ado about nothing. This attention by the Chamber and the authorities toward the Holy City is a blessed step. We hope it will not be a new anaesthetic in a new regime."

Nagib al-Ahmed (Jenin): "Regardless of the gathering together of the imperialist forces against us, we must recover the usurped part of this city. We shall struggle until we drive off the invaders and liberate the entire country."

"The imperialists and the Zionists form one family, both working to colonise us and rob us of our country as they stole the heart of Palestine from us. No imperialism henceforth. Protests and complaints to the U.N. will not restore to us our country. This will be possible only through our own strength and our faith in our right and unity."

"The Jewish gangs are making steady steps to dominate this dear city, then the whole of Palestine, and finally the Euphrates and the Nile. O Arab countries, we are ready for sacrifice, come to our assistance and restore



Protecting Jordan's Parliament—Police Chief Nadim Samman.

your dignity and place among free nations.

"Finally, let the Zionists know that the transfer of what is called their Foreign Ministry and Government to this dear city is an inducement to us to expedite work and liberate the country from their gangs; let the imperialists know that the people are awake."

Abd al-Rahim Jarrar (Jenin): "We must not be content with delivering resounding speeches and lengthy statements; we should rather decide on resolutions likely to benefit this city . . . I propose that this Chamber: (1) demand that the Government expedite implementation of the resolutions passed for the revival of the holy city, (2) contact all the Arab and Moslem States and remind them of their duty to this Holy City, (3) work for the formation of an independent defensive force whose duty it would be to protect the holy places and to defend them when necessary."

The Premier, Dr. Fawzi el Mulki, in winding up the first part of the session, said there was little the Government could add to the valuable speeches which had been made. In his capacity as Premier he looked for expressions of support, and the holding of this meeting of the Chamber in Jerusalem seemed to him an expression of support for one of the actions of the Government. He sent from the Holy City greetings to all parts of the usurped fatherland, greetings which he said were "impregnated with the pledge to do good work."



Amman, displaced by Jerusalem's Old City.

JERUSALEM

ISRAEL'S GESTURE BOOMERANGS

A STRANGE REPORT

Two days after the Jerusalem session of the Jordan Parliament the "Arab News Agency" issued the following report to its subscribers; it was datelined Cairo:

The Israeli Government's gesture in transferring its Foreign Ministry from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem—seen as an attempt to assert the Jewish character of the Holy City in defiance of United Nations resolutions making it an international city—is now considered not only to have failed in its intention but to have had the opposite effect of bringing influential support to the Arabs' condemnation of the move.

Moreover, Jordan has promptly demonstrated that two can play at this game. The historic and symbolic session of the Jordanian Parliament met and passed apt resolutions in the Old City on August 6 with King Hussein present. The situation is the more piquant since Jordan has never accepted the principle of internationalisation and Israel has criticised her for it. [Italics inserted by Editor J.O.]

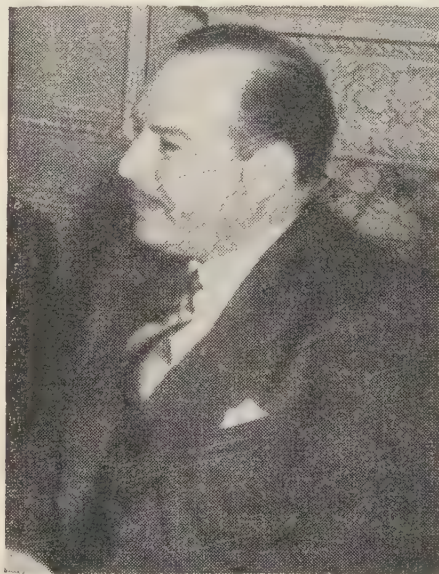
Premier's Pledge: One of this session's timely resolutions was that a monument must be erected within Jerusalem for the Arabs who fell in the Palestine War. Equally conscious of the occasion as the Jordanian Premier, Dr. Fawzi el-Mulki, who recorded his Government's pledge of action on behalf of every village and every house annexed by force. Before the session, Dr. el-Mulki accompanied by Jordanian Ministers and Deputies had been clamorously welcomed in Bethlehem and Beth Jala where he said that was the Royal and the Governmental policy to strengthen Jerusalem's position; he could not implement the policy, the Premier said, he would retire.

A number of departments of the Jordanian Government have been transferred from Amman to Jerusalem, as a counter to the Israeli move; on August 2 the Government pointedly issued instructions for the transfer there of its Reconstruction and Development staff which supervises projects to assist Arabs driven from their homes and livelihood by the Israelis.

League meeting for Old City: A series of even more pointed transfers was reported during the week to be at least contemplated. A Damascus report on August 5 said Jordan was sounding out Arab opinion on a proposal to hold the

next session of the Arab League right in Jerusalem, and the same report said that the directors of the Arabs' most effective stratagem against Israel, the liaison officers of the Boycott Bureaux, would confer in the Holy City on September 1.

"Times" revives "fears": The leader in *The Times*, London, August 3, on Jerusalem, provoked some comment among those anxious that, what is a Holy City for both Christians and Moslems, should not become definitely linked with Jewry. Taking as its text Mr. Dulles' rebuke to Israel for moving its Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem, *The Times* suggested these exchanges "may do good if they focus attention of the United Nations on the anomalous position which has grown up."



Jordan Premier Fawzi el-Mulki—"greetings to the usurped Fatherland."

Although Jordan's attitude to the internationalisation proposal is recognised by *The Times*, the paper said "the emotional hold which Jerusalem has over Jewish affections makes the Jewish City the only possible capital for Israel," and declared that since "the inconvenience resulting from the formal commitment to the present plan will grow," the United Nations should re-examine Jerusalem's position in the light of the existing facts.

This article revived the fears of those who think "re-examination" by the United Nations might, because of Jewish influence, make "Israelisation" a foregone conclusion.

British View: *The Times* leader on the future of Jerusalem was not inspired by British official sources, it was made clear



on August 5. It did, however, reflect what is known to be the British Government's view that international supervision of the Holy Places could be secured without formal internationalisation of the Holy City as a whole.

This is obviously a very different thing from agreeing that Israel should be allowed to override the U.N. recommendation by staging a *fait accompli*, and it was in deprecation of any such move that the British Government refused to transfer its Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, wrote the Arab News Agency's London Correspondent.

Jordan-Israel Agreement?: There are in fact signs that Israel's decision to transfer her Foreign Ministry is rebounding on Israel's own head. The only effect which the transfer has had on official thinking in London has been to emphasise the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Holy City at the present time.

At the moment it is known that the British Government is not pressing for a resumption of discussion of Jerusalem's status by the United Nations. British policy is based on the principle that, whatever decisions are taken, they must have the full support of both Jordan and Israel.

If this to some extent seems to disregard the views of other Arab states, observers point out that a bilateral agreement between Jordan and Israel might, in the long run, be preferable from the Arab viewpoint to a further throwing of the question into the melting pot of U.N. discussions where decisions tend to be swayed behind the scenes by the influence of international Jewry, the A.N.A. correspondent concluded.

(What is the "Arab News Agency"?—see page 8.)

BOOKS

WERE WE WRONG ABOUT HITLER?

By JON KIMCHE

I am rather sorry that Douglas Reed was not with me in Geneva last week to see the Assembly of the World Jewish Congress in action, to see the great Zionist "conspiracy" in the flesh. I wonder what he would have made of the meetings in private of the Political Commission? It met all day Sunday and a good deal on Monday to discuss Germany.

Since the meetings were private, and since the press was not admitted, and since all the participants talked about the proceedings in the Commission, I can freely write about it. Mr. Reed would have found the most powerful and influential individuals and groups in World Jewry pleading for moderation and understanding towards Germany—and winning the day against the much weaker opposition. A little later he would have found a fairly strong line being adopted towards the Russians and the East European states.

This, of course, runs completely counter to the pattern of World Jewry and the "Zionist Empire" as Reed imagines it. Therefore, in his view, this is presumably merely another piece of Jewish camouflage to hide the reality from the ruthless eyes of Douglas Reed.

For, alas, the World Jewish Congress

was too late. Reed has already uncovered it all: the aim and the method of the Zionist-Communist plot to destroy the West. He is, to be sure, not over-fond of saying bluntly what he means; he prefers suggestive, smearing innuendo and dark hints which need no substantiation. In this furtive manner Reed unveils his familiar picture.

Who were the victors of the first World War, he asks? And he provides the answer: The "Zionist Empire" and the "Communist Empire." Both composed and financed by the Jews of New York. All this, he adds, "is on the record." Where, one might ask?

Then proceeding in his own inimitable sly style, he proceeds to suggest knowingly that there is some dark mystery about Hitler's descent; he was no doubt a Jew! At least that is the impression Reed sets out to create—not to prove.

Next, the Jewish-Communist conspiracy probably burnt the Reichstag, murdered King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Count Bernadotte, allowed Alger Hiss to operate in Roosevelt's entourage, and enabled Fuchs to work as an atom spy (p.72).

It produced the Morgenthau Plan to ruin Germany, and in the end the Zionist State—"crueller than Hitler." Thus

THE PRISONER OF OTTAWA—OTTO STRASSER by Douglas Reed, 272 pp. Jonathan Cape, 12s. 6d.

THE RETURN OF GERMANY by Norbert Muhlen, 320 pp. Index. The Bodley Head, 18s.

HITLER, A STUDY IN TYRANNY by Alan Bullock, 776 pp. Index. Odhams, 25s.

HITLER'S TABLE TALK 1941-1944 with an Introduction by H. R. Trevor-Roper, 746 pp. Index. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 30s.

"Political Zionism" gained power over the Jewish masses and over the Western Powers. It therefore had its way. It turned on its main enemy: it prevented Otto Strasser from returning to Germany where he would restore the true national Socialism which had been betrayed by Hitler.

☆ ☆ ☆

It is a little disconcerting to find that this type of familiar gutter propaganda is published under the imprint of Jonathan Cape, one of the most reputable and respected publishing houses in the country. I am not complaining because Mr. Reed is critical of Jews. He was critical also in *Insanity Fair*, but I would not object to that. It is the arrant nonsense of his thesis that revolts, but it is the kind of nonsense which some people are ever ready to believe—particularly if cloaked in that respectability which the imprint of "Cape's" provides.

At the same time I believe that it is unfair to Strasser that he should be tarred with Reed's brush; that he should be another vehicle for the transmission of Reed's spleen. Personally, I believe that Strasser has been harshly treated. When so many Nazis, supporters of Hitler, are allowed to return to public life in Germany, when Naumann can stand for the Bundestag, why should Strasser who had fought Hitler with resolution and courage, be kept in exile?

But Reed has succeeded in pushing this issue into the background: he has succeeded in painting Strasser, not as the inveterate enemy of Hitler which he was, but as the legitimate heir to the racialism which Hitler preached—with Reed as his prophet. And as such, he has succeeded in draining away any sympathy one might have for Strasser's fate.



Ex-SS. Men demonstrate in Western Germany.

It is when we turn to Norbert Muhlen, and the two books by the two university sons—Bullock's biography and Trevor-Roper's Introduction to the Table-Talk—that we come up against a much more serious problem:

Were we wrong about the Germans?

Muhlen—an American-German—is certain that democratic Germany has conquered Nazi Germany, and there is no danger of a Nazi revival, that German rearmament is desirable and that any opposition to these trends stems from Communist inspiration. There were Communists in Morgenthau's entourage who worked out his plan to de-industrialise Germany; the Communists are behind the attempts to exaggerate the importance of the neo-Nazis, and also behind the opposition to German rearmament.

Muhlen is critical of the attitude to Germany of the Israel Government, and of world Jewry. They do not allow, he argues, for the genuine new outlook in Germany—"anti-Semitism is unfashionable" even on the extreme Right. The Jewish attitude has been morally arrogant and politically mistaken. Most Germans did not know of the death camps; the Nazis complained bitterly during the war that the Germans were not anti-Semitic enough. What affected the Germans most was the burning of the Synagogues in November 1938. That turned thousands against Hitler and many paid for it with their lives after the July 1944 plot to kill Hitler.

Muhlen is an able observer of Germany, and he writes well. His views deserve to be treated with respect, but, frankly, I found them somewhat unconvincing. He gives the impression of arguing a familiar brief—one that finds grader acceptance on the other side of the Atlantic than on this.

☆ ☆ ☆

It is almost with relief that one turns to the two books on Hitler which can be commended without reservation. They are the forerunners of a new historical perspective on Hitler. Bullock's biography is perhaps the first that is written not as political warfare either for or against Hitler; it is of great help in reassessing present-day Germany—and in showing up books like Reed's for what they really are.

In a sense, I was even more impressed by Trevor-Roper's introduction to "Hitler's Table Talk" in which he discusses the mind of Adolf Hitler. This essay comes as a timely corrective to the view which has come to prevail, spread assid-

uously by German emigré writers and politicians, and lately also by the defeated German Generals—and by Douglas Reed—that Hitler was a crazy fool who brought disaster and defeat on Germany. Had the Generals been given their head (with Otto Strasser) Germany would have won the war.



Gustav Scheel—Prominent Ex-Nazi at liberty.

Trevor-Roper treats Hitler's mind seriously as an extraordinary phenomena, a mixture of vulgar knowledge, of a vast—mistaken—conception of history, and of tremendous will-power that dominated all Germany—and almost all Europe. Of all political books on Germany published since the end of the war, this edition of "Hitler's Table-Talk" edited by Trevor-Roper is without question one of the most interesting.

MACCABIAH SOUVENIR

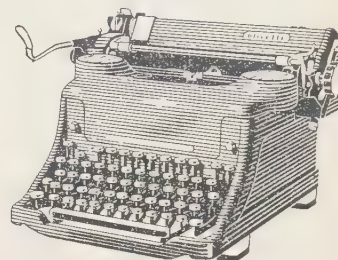
A timely publication, with the Fourth Maccabiah just over a month distant, is the publication of an illustrated Maccabiah Souvenir Book. Introduced by contributions from the late Chaim Weizmann, Premier Ben-Gurion, Lord Nathan, Chief Rabbi Israel Brodie, the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Elath, Mr. I. M. Sieff and Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the book gives the full programme of the Fourth Maccabiah, due to open on September 20.

The History of the Maccabiah games from their first inception in 1932 is narrated by Mr. Alfred Morley, Hon. Sec. of the Fourth Maccabiah Organising Committee in this country, and their significance and relation to the Maccabi Movement are discussed by Mr. Aron Netanel and Mr. Pierre Gildesgame.

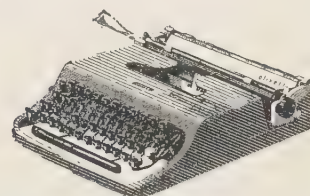
The book costs 5/- and is obtainable from the Fourth Maccabiah Organising Committee, 60 Berners St., London, W.1.

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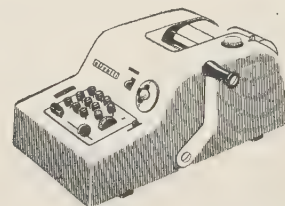
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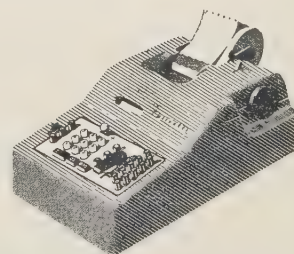
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ISRAEL'S ARAB "VICTIMS"

Sir,—The report published in your issue of the 24th July of Mr. Foster Dulles' visit to Chief Rabbi Nahum in Cairo and of the latter's complaint should make Arabs feel suspicious and disappointed on the one hand, and happy and proud on the other. They should feel suspicious and disappointed because while not more than 25,000 Jews live among 22 million Arabs in Egypt, Mr. Dulles found it expedient to visit a Jewish leader to learn from him direct the real conditions of the Jews in Egypt. On the other hand, he did not see his way, whilst in Israel, to meet any Arab leader or to receive an Arab deputation to lay before him the real conditions of some 181,000 Arabs dwelling among one and a half million Jews. This is hardly consistent with fairness and impartiality.

The Arabs should feel happy and proud because the complaint put forward by the Chief Rabbi—delay in granting Jews exit visas, renewing their passports and denying them naturalisation certificates—appears to show that, contrary to the widely advertised propaganda by American Zionist leaders, Egypt, and not Israel, is the bulwark of democracy in the Middle East.

The Israeli Arabs invariably suffer from official discriminatory procrastination and do not list it among their complaints. They are victims of serious injustices and flagrant discrimination and persecution. They complain of the *Absentee Property Law* that considers Arabs physically and legally present in Israel absentees for the mere purpose of divesting them of their immovable properties, of the *Land Acquisition Law* that empowers the Government to denude Arab farmers of some 300,000 dunams of agricultural land, of the military rule with its manifold evils, of Arab workmen and labourers being forcibly dismissed to provide employment for Jewish workers, of Arab villagers dispersed in Israel being prevented from returning to their villages and of many other oppressive practices.

Presumably, neither the Chief Rabbi nor his co-religionists in Egypt suffer oppression of the kind. The Egyptian benevolent attitude toward the Jewish minority is in glaring contrast with the hostile policy of the Israeli Government toward the Arab minority and goes to confirm the truth of Mr. Berl Locker's assertion before the Zionist Federation in London that Jews could live without discrimination in some of the Arab countries. It remains to be seen whether Arabs would be able to live in Israel without discrimination and persecution.

E. N. Koussa,
Haifa Advocate.

JABOTINSKY AS WRITER

Sir,—In his paragraph relating to the projected biography of Vladimir Jabotinsky (*Jewish Observer*, August 7th), *Hamazkir* very aptly says: "Jabotinsky was a writer with a remarkable gift for lucid and cogent

expression, and I have always regretted that he spent so many years of his life on political agitation, which he could have devoted far more fruitfully to literary activity."

This prompts me to point out that, while Jabotinsky's work as a translator of poetry from several languages into Hebrew and Russian can be fully appreciated only by specialists, he was the author of a book in English (with a Hebrew title) which ought to have a far wider appeal. I refer to his *Taryag Millim*. This must surely be the most attractive introduction to spoken Hebrew in existence. Jabotinsky's approach to the subject is intelligent, witty and unconventional, and the book thus forms a refreshing contrast to the average volume covering the same ground.

Paul Selver.

Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

BLOOD DONORS AND INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Sir,—I write at a time of the year when polio is widespread. The *London Times* has reported that 270 cases were notified in England and Wales in the week ending August 1st.

In Israel, we are happy to say, there have been few cases and these have been mild. A Blood Fractioning Plant has been opened recently for the purpose of extracting the plasma protein, gammaglobulin.

In a series of experiments in the United States of America it was found that of polio patients treated with gammaglobulin only 30 per cent remained invalids and the others recovered. Whilst it is still uncertain whether gammaglobulin can give immunisation against polio, it is certain that it is a powerful factor in combating this disease.

To obtain one injection of gammaglobulin a pint of blood must be fractionated. There is a shortage of blood in Israel in any case, and with the fractioning plant coming into full operation, blood in quantity will be required. A drive is being made in Israel for the increase in the number of donors and to recapture the spirit of the Israel War of Liberation, when thousands queued at *Magen David Adom* stations to give blood for the wounded soldiers.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to send blood from Great Britain to Israel; but may I suggest that those who visit Israel donate a pint of blood at a *Magen David Adom* blood station. There are three main Blood Banks, in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem. At every sea and airport there is a *Magen David Adom* station which will willingly transport a donor to the blood station for the purpose of accepting his gift of blood.

In this way visitors from Great Britain will have the satisfaction of knowing that their blood will perhaps cure or relieve a polio case during the coming month or two.

Jack Shapiro,

National Organising Secretary,
Hanover St., W.1. Magen David Adom.

JEWISH HISTORY : DOCUMENTS WANTED

Sir,—One of the main objects of the Yiddish Scientific Institute, known as YIVO, is the collection of material appertaining to past and present Jewish life. YIVO Headquarters in New York has already accumulated over one million items of Jewish historical character.

YIVO in London has also contributed to Jewish archives. We feel, however, that this branch of our activities has not yet been fully explored.

With this object in view, we are holding an exhibition of representative Jewish archives, which is to be opened on Sunday, September 27 at the Ben Uri Art Gallery. This exhibition will illustrate the type of material required for our collection.

We appeal, therefore, for the loan or gift of old newspapers, magazines, manuscripts, old prints in Yiddish and Hebrew, posters, correspondence (personal letters), photographs, minutes of meetings of organisations, societies, synagogues, etc., old Jewish calendars, Yiddish theatre programmes, wedding and Barmitzva invitations, old Jewish music, synagogue relics, propaganda material of various Jewish movements, etc. We appeal particularly to all organisations and printers to help us in this direction. Needless to say, all articles will be treated with the utmost care and, where previously arranged, returned to owners after the exhibition.

We are confident that the Jewish community, realising the historical value of this enterprise, will readily respond to our request. Please address your offers of help to the YIVO Collection Depot, c/o Mr. E. W. Podolsky, 23 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1 (HOL. 0928), when the necessary arrangements can be made for collection.

A. M. Kaizer,
Chairman, Yiddish Scientific Institute—YIVO.

Armitage Road,
London, N.W.11

CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN

Sir,—As a young Zionist and orthodox Jew I would like to congratulate Professor Brodetsky on his letter in your paper of July 31st, in which he clarified the position of the Israel Government with regard to conscription of women.

Professor Brodetsky would do a great service to young orthodox Jews if he would disclose the names of the two Rabbis who have given their *Psak Din*, that there is no law in the *'Poskin'* which forbids what the Israel Government proposes. If the Jewish Law does not forbid the action of the Israel Government why should those learned Rabbis not declare so openly in order that young orthodox Jews may not be misled by wild propaganda by 'Aguda' circles.

Freddy Apfel.

Allerton Grove,
Leeds, 7.

JEWISH AFFAIRS

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS ASSEMBLY THE CULTURAL DEBATES

The Geneva Assembly of the World Jewish Congress reached mediocrity in its discussions of Jewish culture. The debates overlapped on sessions devoted to Israel and the U.N. and reflected a confusion of ideas in Jewish society, a lack of definitions as to what is meant by "Jewish culture," and a notable confusion of direction. Perhaps because the subject lends itself to generalities, speakers seemed often to vie in voicing them.

Israel and Jewish People: The discussion got off on the wrong foot with Dr. Israel Goldstein's address on Israel and the Jewish people. Dr. Goldstein's paper was far too long and he was compelled to deliver it so rapidly that its effect was largely lost.

In the event it was a scholarly address that made a number of familiar points.

It stressed Israel's right to expect "a steady sense of attachment and . . . of commitment to its welfare" on the part of Diaspora Jewry.

It criticised American Jewry for not supplying Israel with more manpower (America's record "had been the least of any") but counter-balanced this with praise for its impressive material support and, "its best performance," for securing moral and political support for Israel.

It called for resistance to assimilation—"the long-range, fundamental struggle for Survivalism."

It declared that Israel must provide the Jewish people with "specifically Jewish nourishment" and act as "a cultural-spiritual fountainhead to nourish arid Jewish areas in other lands."

Conspicuously, it failed to formulate a policy but set a keynote of academic discussion that speaker after speaker followed.

Speaking on the relations between Israel and world Jewry, Mr. Zalman Raz, former Israeli Minister of Education, called for the trebling of efforts for the economic consolidation of Israel and complained that the Diaspora knew little about Israeli culture and the achievements of Hebrew writers.

M. Edmond Fleg said it was necessary to search for the source of "Jewish nationalism," in which Israel and the Diaspora

were the two poles, in order to end it. A solution to the distinction now drawn between nationalism and religion was necessary and common ground should be found for the different religious trends and conceptions.



Franco-Jewish author Edmond Fleg, with Nahum Goldmann.

United Nations: Speaking in the debate on the United Nations, Dr. Maurice Perlzweig, New York political director of the W.J.C., said Congress would continue to fight for the Human Rights Convention and the Right of Petition which would enable people, or at least international organisations, to be heard before an international forum.

They would fight for two special principles—freedom of association, and the right of emigration. Support for the United Nations was a serious obligation in view of Congress's status at the U.N., which was the last hope of humanity.

Dr. F. R. Bienenfeld, legal adviser of the W.J.C., spoke of the struggle for the promotion of Human Rights as being "a Jewish tradition." After outlining the contribution made by Congress in the work of the Human Rights Commission, he said that Human Rights should be subject to certain restrictions but that at present governments were willing to adopt the restrictions but not the Rights.

Warns Against Parochialism: Lady Reading, President of the British Section of the W.J.C., warned against the danger of creating a "mental ghetto" if Congress concentrated solely on Jewish problems. The Assembly should remember that they formed part of a larger world than the Jewish world alone.

A similar appeal was made by Dr. G. M. Riegner, who represents Congress at

the United Nations. Dr. Riegner referred to the specialised U.N. agencies dealing with labour, education and health and regretted that shortage of money prevented Congress from participating more fully in their works.

Culture and "Creative Survival": Something he called "cultural pessimism" was rejected by Dr. A. Steinberg, head of the cultural department of the W.J.C., who opened the session devoted with impressive ambition to "Jewish culture and creative survival."

He had gained the impression, after visits to North Africa and South America, that there were still great potential cultural forces latent in the Jewish masses, said Dr. Steinberg.

He presented a cultural "balance sheet" since the Montreux Conference. On the debit side there was continuing assimilation, which took different forms in each country; on the credit side, Israel itself was foremost among the great assets. There was still much vitality in Yiddish and in the past thirty or forty years there had been a great upsurge of Jewish faith and religiosity.

It would seem that Dr. Steinberg's controversial comments might have opened the door to vigorous debate. What precisely were these different forms of assimilation? Were they all bad, or were some of positive value? In what practical sense could the asset of Israel's "cultural freedom" be used to enrich the Diaspora? Has Yiddish in fact got a future? Was it true that there had been a great recovery of religious faith and religious observance in the past thirty or forty years, or was the situation rather the opposite?

A Lost Debate: The opportunity for debate was lost: the impressive title of the session on culture was misleading.

Rabbi Fink, Chief Rabbi of Brazil, said that culture must grow organically and could not be artificially built up.

Mr. Baruch Zukerman said that Jewish centres in the Diaspora contributed to tradition but could not be considered permanent; that Dr. Steinberg was right about the importance of Yiddish which, apart from being a beautiful language, bore witness to the creative genius of the Jewish people. Many people, he said, had been assimilated by adopting a foreign language—Jews had made a foreign language their own.

So the cultural session was concluded. It demonstrated only too clearly that a political and national identity could go

hand-in-hand with a heterogeneous culture, and that in the key matter of what Jews believe, what social ideas they have in common, what they create, there is immense room for research and discussion—and for new ideas.

JEWISH MYSTICISM

"GOD AND THE SELF"

A talk on "God and the Self," one of a series of talks on Jewish mystical thought, by Dr. A. Altman, the Communal Rabbi of Manchester, was given in the Third Programme of the B.B.C. on Monday.

Dr. Altman traced the conception of the bond between God and the Self in Jewish mystical writing such as the Zohar, the Lurianic Kabbala, and in Hasidism.

In a lecture of high scholarship, much of it too complex for the mind of the layman, Dr. Altman laid special stress on the Hasidic doctrine of sublimation.

"One of the most characteristic concepts of the Baal Shemtov, the founder of Hasidism, is that of elevating and transforming evil impulses and thought by their admission into consciousness, even, and particularly so, at times of prayer," he said. "A recurrent motif in Hasidic writings is that of 'changing evil into good,' a function specifically reserved for the mystic teachers, the *Zaddik*, whose spiritual insight discovers the Divine spark even in the most depraved and disgraced of creatures."

It was necessary "to find the root of love in evil so as to sweeten evil and turn it into love." In Hasidism, Rabbi Altman concluded, mystical teaching became a road to salvation, an art of spiritual healing, a saint's psychology.

HABONIM

EDER FARM TRAINING SCHOOL

A description of Habonim's efforts to increase the flow of trained agricultural pioneers to Israel through the opening of a Training School at the Eder Farm is given in a recent Habonim pamphlet.

The farm training school (*Hachsharat Noar*) was opened in 1950 with the aim of giving Jewish boys and girls between 16 and 17½ a thorough practical and theoretical training in agriculture combined with a sound Jewish education to fit them for life in Israel. Each course lasts a year, after which the pupils are encouraged to specialise.

180 Pioneers Trained: The farm, which was purchased seven years ago by the Zionist Federation and has trained 180

CALENDAR

(Times given are British Summer Time)

Sabbath begins Friday, August 21 at 7.30 p.m.
Readings from Pentateuch
Deuteronomy xxi.10-xxv.
Readings from Prophets Isaiah liv.1-10.
Sabbath ends Saturday, August 22 at 8.53 p.m.

VOICE OF ZION

All times are British Summer Time
Wavelength 33.3m.

Sunday, 23rd August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Personal Column. Walter Eytan. 9.35 p.m. Report from the World Jewish Students' Conference.

Monday, 24th August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel; Agricultural Review. 9.30 p.m. "The Economic Front": A weekly feature presented by Avner Hovné. 9.45 p.m. Songs by David Zehavi.

Tuesday, 25th August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Kol Zion Choir. 9.45 p.m. "The Week's News": summarised by Jack Alexander.

Wednesday, 26th August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. "Zionist Review": Arthur Super. 9.45 p.m. Chamber Music. Yochanan Boehm's "Wind Serenade."

Thursday, 27th August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Names in the news. 9.35 p.m. "From East to West," Musical Greetings.

Friday, 28th August

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. Readings for Shabbat Ki-Tavo; News. 9.35 p.m. "I Remember . . .": Enrico Glicenstein by Joseph Leftwich. 9.45 p.m. Frank Peller presents . . . Chanan Schlesinger.

Saturday, 29th August

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov; News; Programme Highlights. 9.20 p.m. Jewish Melodies arranged by M. Hofmeikler. 9.35 p.m. "The Week in the Knesset." 9.45 p.m. Melaveh Malkah: Cantor Silbermintz.

pioneers for Israel, consists of 177 acres of mixed arable and grass lands. There is a herd of twenty cows, and a large poultry flock. The crops grown are oats, barley, wheat, beans, kale and grass for hay and grazing. There are also two acres of orchards, and during the summer a small amount of market gardening is carried on.

Practice and Theory: The practical side of the syllabus embraces outdoor work on the farm and a thorough study of agricultural science, together with natural science and biology.

The theoretical side of the course embraces modern Hebrew language and literature, Palestinography, Jewish history from Biblical times to the period of the Haskalah (*Enlightenment*), the history of Zionism, Labour settlement and of Jewish National Thought—Ahad Ha'am and A. D. Gordon etc.

The study of general subjects includes the elements of economics and of sociology, with special reference to Jewry.

The group's social activities include musical, choir and hobby evenings, play readings, debates and outside speakers.

SOUTH AFRICA

DR. COHEN AT JOHANNESBURG RALLY

"My visit to South Africa has convinced me that your fund-raising set-up is superior to anything that we have in Anglo-Jewry," Dr. A. Cohen, President of the Board of Deputies, told a rally of communal workers at Johannesburg recently held to launch the 1953-54 United Communal Fund campaign which meets the budgets of the South African Board of Jewish Deputies, the Boards of Jewish Education and the main local religious and cultural organisations.

Dr. Cohen said that in Britain Anglo-Jewry held annual campaigns for Israel and, because so much effort went into that, it was impossible to launch a major appeal for Anglo-Jewry's local needs. Many Anglo-Jewish institutions were languishing through lack of support, he added.

Lesson from South Africa: "You in South Africa have biennial campaigns for Israel yet yours draw a higher *per capita* contribution than ours. The idea of giving the inter-leaving appeal to the community chest of the United Communal Fund has everything to commend it and, in Britain, we would be far better advised to adopt your system," Dr. Cohen said.

UNITED STATES

15—20,000 JEWS TO ENTER

Between fifteen and twenty thousand Jewish refugees will now become eligible to enter the United States under the emergency immigration bill signed by President Eisenhower. The estimate was made by Arthur Greenleigh, executive director of the United Service for New Americans which aids Jewish immigrants in the U.S., and Charles H. Jordan, assistant director of the Joint Distribution Committee.

Mr. Greenleigh commended the President for initiating the legislation which was of the highest importance to the U.S. both for foreign policy and humanitarian reasons, he said. Jewish immigrants to the U.S. under the new law would number less than 10 per cent of the total of 214,000 refugees to be admitted.

The Joint and the United Service are working together with funds provided by the United Jewish Appeal and will sponsor most of the Jewish immigrants entering the U.S. under the law.

GERMANY

JEWS RESIST DEPORTATION FROM D.P. CAMP

Some two hundred Jewish men, women and children from Foehrenwald, the last remaining Displaced Persons' camp in Germany, occupied the local offices of the Joint Distribution Committee in a desperate bid to avoid forcible deportation from Germany last week. They had been threatened with deportation because they entered Germany "illegal returnees."

Hunger Strike Abandoned: A planned hunger strike was abandoned after an assurance had been received that their case would be investigated.

The demonstrators belong to the hundreds of former Displaced Persons who came from Israel and other countries and entered Germany without valid visas and residential permits in the hope of being able to emigrate from there to Western countries.

The Bavarian State Commissioner for refugees, Professor Oberlaender, had repeatedly announced that he would take measures against these "illegals."

Minister of Interior's Undertaking: Three Polish Jews who entered Germany from Israel via Austria were recently deported. Last week's demonstration was precipitated because another 12 "illegals" who are being held in Stadelheim prison were due for deportation to Austria last Thursday.

As a result of intervention by Jewish organisations both in Bonn and Munich deportations have temporarily been halted. The Bavarian Minister of the Interior, Dr Wilhelm Hoegner, has given an undertaking that no Jewish Displaced Persons will be expelled from Bavaria without prior consultation with the authorities in Bonn.

AID FOR EAST BERLIN JEWS

An emergency relief programme to aid East Berlin Jewry was opened in Berlin by the Joint Distribution Committee. On Monday it began distributing cash grants to 200 Jewish men and women in the Russian sector. Other grants will follow, due course.

UNITED NATIONS JEWISH PROTEST

The mounting wave of protest against the appointment of Mr. James Byrnes as a United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly has now been joined by the *New York Post* and the *Jewish Labour Committee*.

Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2,6d extra.

All announcements in this section are strictly prepaid and must be received by the first post Tuesday morning.

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NATIONAL KOL NIDRE APPEAL FOR ISRAEL

The Chief Rabbi's Call:

The Chief Rabbi appeals to all Congregations throughout the country to make arrangements to have an appeal from the pulpit for Israel on Yom Kippur after Kol Nidre.

Your special J.P.A. contribution on Kol Nidre will have the participation of the following bodies: Children and Youth Aliyah, United Jewish Relief Appeal, ORT, Magen David Adom, Friends of Midrashia, The Friends of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Israel.

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GOOD KOL NIDRE APPEAL WILL RAISE TOTAL BEYOND LAST YEAR'S JPA RESULT

The year's J.P.A. has now succeeded in marshalling over £1,100,000 during the first six months of the campaign. This means that a strong effort by synagogues throughout the country should produce results lifting our figures over the 1952 level.

We should not be entitled to feel unduly proud should this happen, because our readers will recall that the total dipped dangerously from 1951 to 1952. Nevertheless, it will show that a difficult period has been breasted, with the momentum of support for Israel unimpaired.

Prospects good: What are the prospects for gaining a truly national mobilisation of cash during the Kol Nidre campaign? Preliminary reports indicate that they are good. Even more synagogues and communities than before are joining our efforts in a concerted plan to carry the aid-to-Israel movement to a fine culmination this year.

And remember, J.P.A. Head Office exists to serve congregations everywhere and needs no guidance for a successful Kol Nidre Appeal.

COUNTRY-WIDE BOOKINGS OF "FAITHFUL CITY"

As the days shorten, holidays conclude and the autumn season is back with us, more and more communities are looking to the new J.N.F.-sponsored film "Faithful City" to provide them with a new fixture in their functions programmes.

"Faithful City," which has already been received by highly appreciative audiences in Bournemouth and Westcliff, is now being booked by a large number of other centres. Edinburgh will be the first Scottish community to see the moving drama of Israel's greatest hour through the local J.N.F. Commission's public showing in the near future. It then goes to Luton, Sheffield and Manchester, all of which have scheduled performances between September and November. Other commissions in search of a film of high entertainment value and at the same time carrying with it the spirit of Israel should not hesitate to book "Faithful City" without delay.

NEW J.N.F. CALENDAR READY

In the course of the next few days 45,000 holders of the J.N.F. Blue Box in Great Britain and Ireland will be receiving *gratis* their calendars for the year 1953/4—the famous handy-size J.N.F. *luach*.

In addition to the usual features concerning festivals, anniversaries, etc., this year's *luach* offers conveniently arranged information on the economic development of Israel and the finances of the J.N.F. as well as a map.

Message: In a special New Year message prepared to go out with the *luach*, Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, president of the J.N.F., says:

"Supporters of the Jewish National Fund know from experience that the soil of Israel can, by careful tending, be made to yield its fruits in abundance. The Negev is once again a vibrant centre of habitation, the rocky slopes of the Jerusalem Hills now display a verdure long absent from the landscape, and in Galilee the Huleh marshlands will soon be but a memory.

"Israel labours in the sure knowledge that we Jews in the Diaspora will go on providing the means for these tasks, whose significance transcends the narrow frontiers of the State. Your part in the transformation of Jewish destiny must continue in the coming year to be based upon the constant use of your Blue Box and generous support of the J.N.F. in all its traditional activities; and, of course, by persuading your friends to do the same."

The J.N.F. *luach* is available to the general public on application to J.N.F. Publicity Department at a charge of 1/-.



★
President of
the J.N.F.
A New
Year mes-
sage to Box-
holders.
★

THE YEAR'S FESTIVALS IN ISRAEL

Perhaps the closest of the ties which have held the people of Israel together throughout the centuries of their wanderings has been the Jewish calendar of religious and national festivals.

Based on the agricultural year in the quarter of the globe which was the cradle of their race, the Jews' annual celebrations have remained an everlasting reminder of their deep attachment to the soil. This attachment persisted for centuries after they had been forced off the land, by the policy of mediaeval rulers and the powerful guilds which governed trades and crafts in the Middle Ages.

New Enthusiasm: In Israel today, these festivals are observed by everyone with renewed enthusiasm. Commencing the cycle, the New Year comes at the time of the sowing of the winter crops, in the spring-like autumn of the year, when a few spring flowers are to be found in the hills, immediately after the first rains: a time of hope and great activity in nature and among men.

Succoth, too, has gained a renewed actuality in Israel today. It is then that the J.N.F. holds its "Call of the Land" rally, and from Jerusalem goes forth the stirring message "Redeem the land of Israel—for the House of Israel—for ever."

Ceremony: In every garden and back yard, and on every balcony and roof-top booths are built and decorated with the traditional palms and citron, myrtle, figs and pomegranates side by side with bananas, apples and custard apples, and many varieties of local grown fruits, unknown in the land in ancient times. It is heartwarming to see the people proudly carrying their *ethrogim* and *lulavim* through the streets: boys and girls, and men and women bare headed and with bare arms and legs, and intent looking orthodox men and boys with side curls, kaftans and huge fur hats, who have made their purchases after serious examination of each palm or citron for any damage which would make it unfit for ceremonial use.

The Jewish National Fund has done much to re-animate the observance of the festivals most particularly connected with the soil: The Counting of the

(Continued on page 22)

JPA-JNF NEWS

FESTIVALS from page 21

Omer, the Gathering of the First Fruits and Succoth. Ancient festivals such as the New Year of the Trees and the Water Festival, which had fallen into disuse during the years of exile, have been revived by the J.N.F. The young people in particular take part in these festivals with great enjoyment.

For centuries Hanukka lights shone behind drawn blinds in Jewish homes in commemoration of the miracle which made possible the rededication of the Temple after the heroic battles of the Maccabbees. In Israel today, the Hanukka lights shine out from towers and rooftops. They are kindled from torches, carried by Marathon racers, running the length of the land, who take their fire from a great memorial bonfire lit at Modi'in, the ancient home of the

Maccabbees in the Judean Hills, and convey it to the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem.

The New Year of the Trees is the day on which the J.N.F. annually rededicates itself to the noble task of restoring fertility, shade and beauty to this once green land. This festival has become once more, as in the times of the Talmud, a day of celebrations in the fields and woods. The children revel particularly in the New Year of the Trees, and are proud of the saplings which they plant each year.

Purim is another festival the children have made specially their own. They wander about for days before the actual festival dressed in motley. Proud parents take their offspring in carnival costume to synagogue on the eve of Purim, when the reading of the Megillah is punctuated by loud stampings and rattlings at each mention of the name of Haman, together with shot-like sounds, as the children belabour the reading desks with sticks, in token of the punishment in store for all Hamans.

Freedom : Passover is celebrated with renewed poignancy as each family remembers the particular Pharaoh from whose realm it had been delivered. Once again, with the celebration of the Festival of Freedom, the roads leading to Jerusalem are thronged with pilgrims going up to the Holy City. The Seder service in Israel is a delightful mingling



Liverpool

Jean D. Rogansky and Fred Elter on the occasion of their Marriage by Mr. and Mrs. S. Rogansky. 9th August.

☆

Manchester

Haidee and Joe Kinsky on the occasion of their Silver Wedding. 14th August, 1928—1953.

☆

In memory of Isaac Lichstein who passed away 18th October, 1917, and his wife Esther Lichstein who passed away 12th March, 1949, by their sons and daughters. May Their Dear Souls Rest In Everlasting Peace. July.

☆

In memory of Philip Lichstein Lister, who passed away 30th October, 1930, by his brothers and sisters. May His Dear Soul Rest in Everlasting Peace. July.

☆

Neil Quentin Nissé and Hanna Ordman on the occasion of their Marriage by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nissé. 26th July.

of the traditional and the new. Modern readings and poetry are added to bring the story of the Deliverance up to date, keeping alive the remembrance of passed bondage in the minds of a people free in its own land.

Eileen Hyman.

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

Liverpool

30 trees on the occasion of the Marriage of Alfred to Sybil by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bender and Mr. Alfred Bender. 14th June.

London

47 trees in the name of Philip Joel Burstein on the occasion of his Pidyon Haben by his father Woolf Burstein. 9th August, 1953.

Manchester

35 trees in the names of Freda Wise and Monty Klepper on the occasion of their Marriage by their parents. 28th June.

30 trees in the name of Ann Julius by the Pioneer Women of Gt. Britain, Manchester Groups, in appreciation of her untiring efforts for the Organisation. 5th July.

25 trees in the name of Charles Rose on the occasion of his Barmitvah by his parents. 27th June.

12 trees in the name of Miss Myrella Cohen by the Manchester Mizrahi Women's Organisation on the occasion of her Marriage as an expression of regard and good wishes. 18th August.

Sheffield

30 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. D. Davison on the occasion of their Silver Wedding. 31st May.

15 trees in the name of Jacqueline Rachel Boyers on the occasion of her Birth by her parents. 6th May.

15 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hayman on the occasion of their Silver Wedding. June.

15 trees in the names of Pearl Shacter and Aubrey Singer on the occasion of their Marriage by the parents of the Bride.



Traditionally, children in Israel bring their offerings to the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael in Jerusalem annually at the festival of the first fruits, Hag Habbikurim. A tableau is portrayed by the children in the courtyard of the Jewish Agency building, where the K.K.L. is housed.

JPA-JNF NEWS

SOUTHEND AND DISTRICT J.N.F. COMMISSION

The Southend and District J.N.F. Commission tendered a reception last week to Mr. and Mrs. H. Marin, who are leaving the town to take up residence in London. Mr. I. Freedman, chairman of the Commission, introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Stanley Bloom of the J.N.F., London, who addressed the gathering on "Current Problems in Israel," and, on behalf of the Commission, presented a Golden Book certificate to Mr. and Mrs. Marin in recognition of their work in Southend and for the Jewish National Fund in general during the past six years. Mr. Marin had acted as hon. treasurer, and financial secretary of the Commission, and Mr. Bloom expressed the hope that he would continue his work with one of the London Commissions.

Long Service: Rabbi P. Shebson speaking on behalf of the Southend and Westcliff community, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Marin for the generous services they had so willingly given to all forms of communal activity in the town. They would be very much missed by their many friends among Southend and Westcliff Jewry. He wished them every happiness in their new home in London, and then made a presentation to Mr. Marin, on behalf of the community.

Mr. M. Cazan, vice-chairman of the Commission, presented Mr. Marin with an inscribed silver cigarette box from the hon. officers of the J.N.F. Commission. Other speakers who expressed their appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Marin's activities in the town included: Mr. I. Angel, Mrs. Narod, Mr. Hittman, Mr. Frank, Mr. Ben Grill (hon. secretary of the Commission), Mr. C. Levene, Mr. J. Shedly, Mr. E. Lewis and Mr. Narod.

Thanking the gathering for the presentations which had been made to him and his wife, Mr. Marin said how much they had enjoyed working with their friends in the Southend and District J.N.F. Commission. He could point with great satisfaction to the fact that during the period in which he had been treasurer more than £22,000 had been passed to the Jewish National Fund. His years of residence in Westcliff had been very happy.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to Rabbi P. Shebson, and Mr. S. Bloom.

PARTNERS IN CHARITY

How many people add up what they give to charity over the year? It must come to a tidy sum. There are synagogue dues, various subscriptions to hospitals and other pet charities, and above all contributions to the J.N.F. and the J.P.A.

Yet few give thought to the *method* of their giving, says the manager of the K.K.L. Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd., which is a subsidiary of the J.N.F. and who has devised an overall covenant scheme which is remarkably simple to operate.

Some of the benefits of maintaining a charitable purse, he points out, are as follows:

1. Payments to charities are nearly doubled (or the cost halved) through the granting to the charitable purse of an income tax refund. Thus, if you subscribe £55 per annum, you can allocate this amount and a further £45 which your charitable purse will receive by cheque from the Inland Revenue.

2. As a result, you can either double the amount that you would normally contribute to your favourite charity or spread your £100 from your charitable purse over a wider field so that more organisations share the benefit.

3. Casual payments can be made to the most varied charities and causes on an *ad hoc* basis as and when the situation demands and in such amounts and as often as may be desirable. There are a whole host of local communal charities, Israel charities and Refugees and Zionist

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Tuesday, 20th October

EALING J.N.F. COMMISSION. Grand Boxing Tournament, Wembley Town Hall. Tickets obtainable from Mr. J. Shestopal, 47 Gunnersby Ave., W.5. B.S.: 5874 and Mr. A. Blake, MUS. 6111. Prices: £2 2s., £1 10s., £1 1s., 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d.

Tuesday, 20th October

SOUTH-WEST LONDON BOXING Committee. Top-line Boxing Tournament (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust). Streatham Ice Rink, S.W.16. Tickets prices 3 guineas to 7s. 6d. All inquiries to Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Road, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS. 6111.

Saturday, 31st October

PARAMOUNT AID SOCIETY Sixth Annual Balfour Ball, Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. 7.30 p.m.—1.30 a.m. Van Straten and his Orchestra. Tickets (including dinner) 3½ guineas, available from Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS. 6111.

causes which can be provided for, quite apart from your Synagogue fees.

4. The complexity of a multiplicity of covenants is avoided.

You are thus providing yourself with a charitable secretary or almoner who acts under your orders.

Of course, this scheme can only operate in the case of incomes taxed at the full standard rate of 9s. in the £. Those qualifying should certainly avail themselves of this overall charitable covenant scheme, and apply for further information to the manager of the K.K.L. Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd., at 199 Piccadilly, W.1.

This week's best boxes

LONDON		£	s.	d.	
North					
Mr. Fishbein, 20 Sylvester Road	...	6	15	0	
Mr. S. Harris, 29 Linden Lea	...	4	0	0	
Mr. L. Schama, 39 Cranwich Road	...	3	7	0	
Mr. Muer, 133 Blackstock Road	...	3	4	0	
East					
Mr. M. Supperstein, 13 Bacon Street	...	9	3	8	
Mr. Gorin, 118 Ashfield Street	...	7	6	6	
Messrs. Peter Thomas & Co. Ltd., 76 Hackney Road	...	6	16	0	
Mr. & Mrs. Rosenberg, 92 Claremont Road	...	6	5	6	
Mrs. M. Simon, 39 Clark Street	...	5	11	3	
Mrs. Hoffman, 116 High Street	...	4	0	0	
Mr. D. Kitchenoff, 39 Carisbrooke Road	...	3	19	2	
West					
Mr. Curtis (Messrs. Emil Engel, 9a Margaret Street)	...	6	0	0	
Mrs. Lasnick, 42 Cleveland Road	...	4	17	0	
Mrs. Ritterman, 16 Kelvin Court	...	3	7	2	
Mr. Newman, 9 Clarewood Court	...	2	19	2	
Miss Grace Ansell, 2 Phoenix Lodge Mans.	...	2	10	0	
Mr. Cohen, 51 Kensington Park Road	...	2	10	0	
North-West					
Mr. I. Wein, 48 Park Avenue	...	8	0	0	
Mrs. Treitel, 88 Lynton Avenue	...	5	7	0	
Mr. I. Bines, 253 Goldhurst Terrace	...	4	15	6	
Mr. B. Levy, 67 Aberdare Gardens	...	4	8	0	
Mr. Grossman, Granville House, Ingram Avenue	...	3	12	0	
Mr. Shorn, 7 Vincent Gardens	...	3	9	6	
Mr. N. Topper, 4 Rowden Avenue	...	3	2	0	
Mr. Margulis, 4 Sidmouth Road	...	3	0	0	
Mrs. Erna Kramer, 44 Pattison Road	...	2	16	9	
Mr. Trup, 21 The Avenue	...	2	12	6	
Kay's Restaurant, 20 Abbey Road	...	2	6	8	
Mr. & Mrs. Rotholz, 110 Hamilton Terrace	...	2	6	6	
South-East					
Mrs. Levy, 70 Brookslad Park	...	5	2	0	
Mr. Tarlo, 24 The Ridgeway	...	3	0	0	
Wembley Park					
Mr. L. Whiteson, 28 Mayfields	...	2	13	6	
LEEDS					
Mr. I. Shiffer, 78 Camp Road, 7	...	4	10	0	
Mr. J. Aber, 26 Harehills Avenue, 7	...	2	12	0	
Mr. A. Berson, "Colinbrae," Montague Drive, 8	...	2	12	0	
Mr. A. Glynn, 27 Sandmoor Drive, Alwoodley	...	2	12	0	
Dr. M. Vites, 509 Street Lane	...	2	12	0	
Mr. L. Stross, 276 Alwoodley Lane	...	2	12	0	
Mr. & Mrs. L. Goldman, 14 St. George's Terrace, 2	...	2	4	0	
MIDDLESBROUGH					
Mrs. B. M. Marks, "The Gables," Oxford Road	...	3	0	0	
Mrs. Hyman, 52a Westwood Avenue	...	2	2	0	

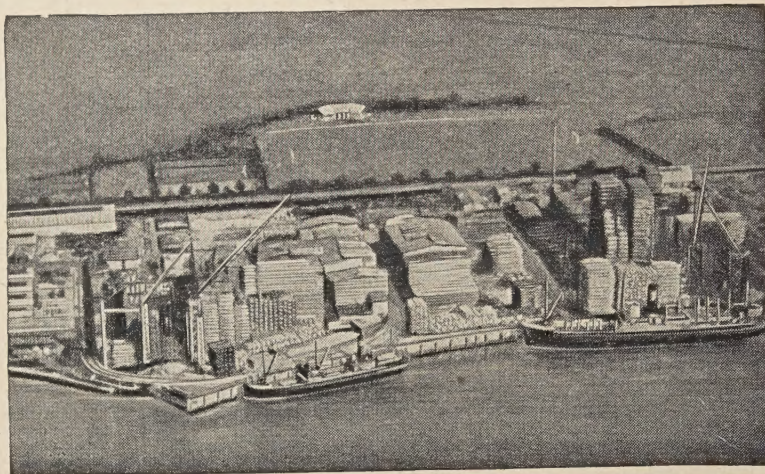
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